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16.

SOHO IN THE OLDEN TIME.

BEING THE SUBSTANCE OF

A Lecture

DELIVERED AT

THE WORKING MEN'S READING ROOM AND PEOPLE'S
LIBRARY, VESTRY ROOM, DEAN STREET, SOHO,

On Easter Monday, and again on Monday, July 4th, 1859,

BY

REV. CHARLES BULL,

Curate of St. Anne's, Westminster.

WITH

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

SOME ACCOUNT OF ST. ANNE'S PARISH, SCHOOLS, LIBRARY,
PARISH OFFICERS, &c. DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

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SOHO IN THE OLDEN TIME.

I do not know whether any separate account of Soho exists, but, having been at some little pains to collect information respecting the history of the Parish in which my lot has been cast, in order that I might afford the members of the Reading Room an hour's amusement, I have yielded to the wish, kindly expressed by many of the Parishioners of St. Anne's, and rushing into print offer to them in the present form, the substance of a lecture which at any rate afforded some little interest to those who heard it. Most persons will be able to appreciate the wish to know something about the olden days and associations of the localities by which they are surrounded. The very names of the streets in which we live recall recollections of names some of them famous in the history of our land !

It will be well in the first place, to trace the derivation of the word "Soho," in which indeed, some part of St. James's parish is included, Berwick street being in Soho. In Queen Elizabeth's reign

it is said that the wild boar was hunted in the woods which adorned this vicinity of London, and that the name was given from the usual hunting expression "Soho." The name was used as the battle-cry of the followers of the ill-fated Monmouth, at Sedgemoor in 1687. This watch-word was given in allusion to Monmouth's ducal residence in Soho square, 1683. Soho fields are mentioned at a very early date; most probably from a small village or hamlet existing here, called from the two Saxon words *Soe Hoe*, South hill. "Soho" also means stop; a term which might be the origin of the name of our Parish, for when upon the fire of London, buildings spreading further than was thought right by those in authority, a royal proclamation was issued by Charles II, forbidding speculating builders from building in the fields about St. Giles's pond, Kempe's field, Bunche's close, &c., Soho *you builders*, might not unreasonably be suggested as the derivation of "Soho." Alas! the proclamation was little heeded, bricks and mortar grew faster and faster, till in these days, a twelvemonth is sufficient to mystify a stranger in all the mazes of a new neighbourhood with parks, crescents, squares, places, and streets. In spite of the proclamation of the "*Merrie Monarch*," Soho square and its neighbourhood was soon occupied by the stately mansions of the noble of the land, squares and streets soon occupied the fields where the citizens of Westminster had delighted to roam in the summer days.

Soho fields have long since been numbered with

the past, as St. Martin's fields, St. Giles's, and all the green spots which once delighted our childhood days, all swallowed up in this wondrous London. The very spot on which is erected St. Anne's Church, Soho, was, a little more than a hundred and fifty years ago, a mere meadow for the grazing of a few cows ; a poor and sorry fare any cattle would be able to pluck from all the grass growing in every part of St. Anne's ! The fields about the church were called Kempe's fields, Bunche's close, Coleman's Hedge fields, Dog House fields, Brown's close ; Princes street was Hedge lane, Seven Dials was *Cock and Pie fields* ! In a map of London published in 1563 it seems there was not a house in Sohoe fields, only *one* house in a line from St. Martin's, then a village church, to St. Giles's, another sweet *suburban* spot. The proclamation of Charles II, was in 1671, it included in its prohibitory declarations, building in Windmill fields, and Dog and Drake fields, we can hardly imagine a windmill in full swing in the middle of Soho, or boys hunting *wild ducks* in the ponds about Tottenham Court road and Oxford street.

Soho belonged originally to *St. Martin's parish* ; till a very late date the Alm's houses of St. Martin's were in Crown street, Soho, where *Chapel place* now stands. St. Anne's, had no separate or distinct existence as a parish till 1678, when the good folks who had settled in this then fashionable neighbourhood, found themselves inconveniently situated with regard to their parish church ! Before that period the Duke of Monmouth had his palace in Soho or King's square,

where Bateman's buildings now stand. The Earls of Leicester, Carlisle, and Nottingham, were there resting in the sunshine of the Restoration, after the turmoils of the civil war. Foreigners quickly followed in the train of English noblemen, and from its first formation St. Anne's has been the resort of most of the foreign political refugees, down to the time of the Neapolitans who landed on the shores of Ireland, and found a temporary refuge in Soho, in fact, as St. Giles's is the Irish quarter of the town. Soho is peopled to a very great extent with Italians, French, Germans, Swiss, Spaniards, and Portuguese.

The house now occupied by Mr. Charles Jefferys in Soho square, together with the premises behind (now St. Patrick's Chapel), is the site, and indeed part of the original "*Carlisle house*," there are figures to *Minerva* and other heathen deities still ornamenting the Romish chapel, that part of the house having been the banquet room. Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell's place on the other side of Sutton street, was the original *Whitehouse* at one time infamous as the resort of the roués and *pickles* of the day,—now *famous* for *preserves* and *pickles* of another kind! The noblemen and gentry who had established themselves in King's or Soho square, Dean street, and other places having made their spiritual wants known, obtained an Act of Parliament to sever their neighbourhood from St. Martin's parish, at that time the greatest "parochial cure" in England, where, John Baxter said, "people lived like Americans, without hearing a sermon once in many years;" a reproach which

can never be true of any parish of London in these days—for all, however poor or neglected, may hear sermons week by week, and those, too, from Bishops. An Act of Parliament then was passed in 1678 to form the new parish, and to enable the new fledged parishioners to proceed with the building of their church. They had laid the foundation of a chapel of ease, in Kempe's fields, but they were enabled to make this intended chapel of ease a parish church. It is singular to remark the exactness with which the boundaries of the parish are laid down, an instance of attention to small *technicalities* which marked the *slow* progress of great works in those days. It took a good eight years to complete the church and to model the parish, and then it was not done completely, for, when the church was consecrated on the 21st day of March, 1686—or old style, 1685—writes a chronicler of those times, “by the Lord Bishop of London, that most pious prelate and admirable governor, Compton. The consecration was the more hastened as it was to be a parish from the Lady Day after its consecrating, by the terms of the Act. Had it not been consecrated that day it would have lost the benefit of a year, there being no other Sunday before Lady Day.” (We may remark here, that the notion of those days was that a church could only be consecrated on a Sunday.) “The material part was finished, though the pews were not set neither below nor in the galleries.” (What a joyful thing it would have been to some of the parishioners if the said pews, either below or in the galleries, had never been set at all, or, at least, had been a little less like the great *sleeping*

boxes I hope we shall soon get rid of.) “But his Lordship made no scruple of consecrating it, yet he would ascertain that all the workmen were paid or secured their money or dues first, and to that end made particular inquiries of the workmen.” The same writer speaks afterwards of a Countess of *Dorchester* taking a pew in *St. Anne's*. I have seen a portrait somewhere of this Countess, not unlike in one article of dress—the ladies of the present time—a hoop of immense dimensions performed the office of Punch’s much ridiculed and unfortunate *crinoline*. How she got past the *pew* door is difficult to imagine !

The new church was dedicated, by Bishop Compton, by the name of *St. Anne*, in memory of the mother of the Virgin Mary. Alas ! we are reminded that the worship of man interfered rather in this designation. The name chosen was in honour of Ann, the daughter of the reigning sovereign, James, then married to the crown prince of Denmark,—a supposition borne out by the fact that the steeple of *St. Anne's* was made to correspond to the model of a Danish steeple. A very singular one truly it was, and nearly, but not quite, so unsightly as the tower we now possess, erected, in 1806, by Cockerell. The worship of mammon interfering even in the dedication of houses of prayer is exemplified at *St. George's*, Bloomsbury, the saint being George, Duke of Bedford, whose statue, ornaments, shall I say, the steeple of Bloomsbury church ? Now we have under our notice the consecrated church, from which flows, indeed, all our existence as a parish. As a parish church—we

may as well remark on the different matters of interest connected with it. If not designed by Christopher Wren it was certainly the work of one of *his pupils*. With the most unsightly exterior, it has within noble proportions and decent ornamentation. A ceiling which, for richness of tracery, is not to be surpassed by any church of the kind in London. It wants only the touch of the magic brush of an Owen Jones, to bring out in beautiful relief as fine a ceiling as the one in St. Martin's.

The Rev. John Hearn, a Bachelor of Divinity, was made rector April 1st, 1686. Very shortly indeed after the consecration of the church, 20th March, 1687, Evelyn writes: "I went to hear Mr. Wake, at the new built church of St. Anne, on Mark viii, 35, upon the subject of taking up the cross and strenuously behaving ourselves in time of persecution as this now threatened to be." This Dr. Wake afterwards was Archbishop of Canterbury, he made several presentations to the church—branches for the gallery, two surplices, &c.

The first baptism took place on the 25th of March, in the same year. I give here a few of the earlier baptisms of the church:—

Here begins a register of those that have been baptised in y^e new Parish of St. Ann's, in y^e Liberty of Westminster—

March, 1686.

BAPTISMS.

BIRTHS.

25.—Joseph Campion of Richard and Eliz. born 5 May, 1686.

13.—William Foote, of William and Sarah.

Very often we meet with registries such as the following :—

August.

21.—Nicholas Lesle, a child found.

May 1687.

24.—Henry Barbados, a blackmoor. (Probably a gentleman's servant.)

The more fashionable baptisms still seem to have continued at the old mother church of St. Martin's for some years. In 1688, 1689, we find a baptism of one Meriall Talbot, of Sherrington and Sarah, born Feb. 8. A record which proved of service in the great law suit before the House of Lords last year, known as the great *Shrewsbury Peerage Case*. The way in which I hit upon this important entry was an extraordinary one; a clerk stated that he wanted the record of some *Talbots* as having lived in St. Ann's,—the case would be decided against the Duke of Norfolk's son that very next week, unless they could prove such parties as having existed. I opened the record and found this very Sherrington as having a daughter Meriall, and a son Sherrington; and as having been married in St. Ann's church himself. Subsequently we found a Sherrington Talbot in the rate books; the evidence caused a delay in the decision of the case till the next session, and the present Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot would, in all human probability, not have been Earl of Shrewsbury till this session of Parliament had I not given his Solicitors the same facilities of searching the records

that I did to the Duke of Norfolk's Solicitors. It was an anxious time to me, I assure you. I had to give twenty pages of evidence before the House of Lords. I must confess that an hour's examination by the great men of the day,—Brougham, Lyndhurst, Wensleydale, &c. is no pleasant way of spending a morning. However, I trust I did good service to the *Earl of Shrewsbury*, and was heartily glad to be able to congratulate him on attaining his title.

However, to return from our digression, we find no great names in the earlier records of baptism, or rather the mere surname of the parents being given, it leads to some little difficulty of identification; but when the church had been open some thirty years, then the tide of aristocratic wealth had flowed into the parish.

1721.

April 15.—His Highness William Augustus, of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, was baptised in St. Ann's.

He was baptised privately, at Leicester House, May 2nd, by Dean Harris.

1723.

Feb. 22.—Her Royal Highness Princess *Mary*, of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

December 27, 1724.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa, of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (this Prince of Wales was afterwards our King George II.)

Of course there are the young scions of nobility, recorded as being baptised here in thick abundance too.

In 1743, about the time of the rebellion of Charles Stuart in Scotland, we come upon another great baptism, His Royal Highness William Henry, of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, was born 14th of November, 1743, and baptised 25th of November. Then there was a Prince Henry Frederick, November 1745, a Princess Louisa Anne, in 1749, a Prince Frederick in June 1750. And then a Princess Carolina Mathilda, born 11th day of June, 1751, baptised 22nd July 1751, her father having died a few weeks previously, (her brother was now the heir apparent, he became afterwards our good King *George III*). The Prince of Wales seems to have set the example of a large progeny, an example which his *great grand daughter* our most gracious Majesty very successfully imitates. In fact large families seem to be a characteristic of the parish,—nine, eleven, and thirteen children in one family being frequent. It was only the other day that a fellow parishioner had presented to him by his wife, *three girls* at a birth.

The first marriage in the parish was that of Lot Haycock and Dorothy Cheesman of this Parish, per licence, May 13th, 1686, the marriages averaged one a month for the first few years.

The first burial was that of “Ann Bickerton, March 26, 1686.” In 1756, a Baron de Newhoff, of Chapel Street, was buried here, better known as Theodore, King

of Corsica, to whose memory, Horace Walpole erected a tablet in the church, on the tower wall :—

“ Near this place is interred, Theodore, King of Corsica, who died in this parish, December 11th, 1756, shortly after leaving the King’s Bench prison, by the benefit of the Act of Insolvency, in consequence of which he registered his kingdom of Corsica for the benefit of his creditors.”

“ The grave Great Teacher to a level brings,
Heroes and beggars, galley slaves and kings,
But *Theodore* this moral learned ere dead,
Fate poured its lessons on his living head,
Bestow’d a kingdon and denied him bread.”

He was buried at the expense of an oilman of Compton street, who said “ he would for once bury a *king*.”

There used to be service in this church four times a day, even to the reign of George III. if not down to the time of Dr. Mac Leod, at seven, eleven, a.m. three, and seven o’clock p.m.; the revival of the daily service by the present Rector was a return to a good old custom.

We have now little more to do before we finish what we have to say about the church, than to glance at the monuments of a few of the great of the land, who were till the last few days lying there, but whose dust and ashes, for the sake of the health of the living, have been removed. We are not rich in monumental tablets, but there are names of great note and deep interest.

Of the first Rector I find little mention. The second (1703) was the Rev. John Pelling, D.D. Senior Canon of

the royal chapel of St. George, Windsor, Prebendary of the cathedral church of St. Paul's, and forty-seven years Rector of St. Anne's, Westminster. He died the 30th of March, 1750, aged 82 years, and his remains were interred in the chancel of St. Anne's, Soho, April 7th, 1750. His pall was supported by the Bishops of Worcester, Bristol, Norwich, St. David's, Carlisle, and Peterborough.

“ He was truly pious, benevolent without worldly views, and liberal without ostentation, his charities were extensive, the distribution of them secret, by his doctrine and practice he promoted ‘ peace on earth and goodwill towards men.’ By his death the church has lost a valuable ornament, the poor a dayly father, to his family and friends is left a bright example of christian love and goodness, and to all mankind a plain and glorious path to follow him.”

We have a portrait or print of him in our vestry room, the only Rector who has been so honoured,—the walls of the vestry rooms of St. Martin's and St. Giles's are covered with the portraits of the Vicars and Rectors.

Samuel Squire was the next Rector, he died 1766, he had also the living of East Greenwich and was Bishop of St. David's, in those days of sloth, *pluralists*, and *simony*. What should we say of a Rector in our days holding East Greenwich and the Bishopric of St. David's, while he retained St. Anne's; no wonder then that centuries of neglect fell with twofold force upon us and drove many ardent and loving spirits from the fold of the church of England. *Thank God* we live in holier

and better days, when men are *not* found seeking, (even if they were allowed to hold) plurality of livings, which could never have been of advantage to their flocks, or good for their own spiritual interests.

The next rector was Dr. Robert Richardson, F.R.S., Prebendary of Lincoln, he also was rector of a country parish as well, Wallington, in Hertfordshire, he died 1781, aged only 50 years. For fifteen years he had been rector here, and certainly there are indications of his having done a great deal of good during the time he presided over the parish ! Archdeacon Eaton was the next rector, whose time reached to the present century, One old pensioner of the church remembers being prepared for confirmation by him. He was succeeded by Dr. Mac Leod, about 1805, who was, for nearly forty years, rector. The present rector, who succeeded Jan. 1846, makes the seventh. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of London, its value from £909 a year, in 1849, has been reduced nearly one third.

There is one fine monument, over the east end, to the memory of Lady Grace Pierpoint, it cost £450, and by way of bringing out the beauty of the marble it has ridiculously been daubed over with paint. There is also a monument to the memory of Jane Cottrell, spinster, daughter of Sir Charles Lodewick Cottrell, Kt. of whom the monument records that she was "the best of friends and the worthiest of women. They ever loved her most who knew her best. That she was happy too in the love of God shall best be known at the last day, when humility and charity, penitence and prayer shall be

acceptable in Christ Jesus. She died September 3, 1762, and lies in the vault of this church, near the remains of her beloved brother, Dr. William Cottrell, late Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, in Ireland. He was promoted to that See from the Deanery of Rapho, where he resided many years, and built an *elegant* house for his successors. His benevolent disposition, learning, piety, charity, and hospitality, rendered him universally lamented, when taken from this world, 1747." We must hasten to remark on one other tablet in the church—that to the memory of MacPherson—he was a poor cottier's boy, in the Isle of Skye. Rose to distinction in India—came home, laden with wealth and honour, found those settled in London, upon whom he must have looked in his younger days with respect—and lies buried beside the *Mac Leods, of Harris*, the leading people of the part of the country from which he came. It would be analagous to a farm labourer having made his way in the world, seeking to lay his bones when he died in the church of which the squire's son was rector.

Sir John MacPherson rose to be Governor-General of India. He recovered the Carnatic, and annexed Penang to the Crown of England.

We have in the churchyard the tombstone of *William Hazlitt*—a name respected by a large class of persons even to this time. A man whom all must admire for his ability and learning. I should be glad if his tombstone were preserved from thorough rack and ruin, and were again re-written, for the words of it are now nearly *illegible*.*

* *Vide Note*, page 24.

Of the church generally we have ourselves all an opportunity of expressing an opinion. Of the present steeple of St. Anne's, a writer says: "It must be unavailing to describe what is indescribable, but that the distant reader may not be deprived of the knowledge of a happy contrivance that distinguishes the steeple of St. Anne's from all others, here it is—a monstrous copper globe, elevated within a few feet of the summit containing the dial plates of the clock—as ugly and unmeaning as anything can well be, to the utter exclusion of all taste and proportion."

We must hasten on to say something about some of the streets of this Soho. Oxford street was first *Tyburn road*, *Acton road*, a dusty highway, much used, on Monday morning, when men, by scores, were hung, women and children too, merely for petty larceny, the mournful procession passed by St. Giles on to Tyburn, while I doubt not, the bells of St. Anne's were ringing out for the worship of that God of love and mercy, whom yet his *creatures* would not follow nor obey. Happy we, that the gallows are not so much called into use now—that we are not shocked by weekly details of mere children being launched into eternity. Alas! sometimes children not more than eight years of age have been suspended by the neck till they were dead, in vindication of the offended laws.

Wardour street, was named, perhaps, from the military guard who were posted here when there were but pleasant fields in the neighbourhood. Mount street, Grosvenor square, is an instance in point of places

retaining a quasi military designation, for there was a battery erected there by the citizens of London to keep off the troops of *King Charles I.* A good many military men took up their residence in Wardour street from an early date. Perhaps there was a station here for the Guards on duty at Leicester house. Sometimes, indeed, it is said this street is named from *Lord Wardour*, of Wardour and Arundel,—I do not find anything to confirm this.

Compton street, named after Compton, Bishop of London. *Nassau street*, named after the House of Naussa, or Orange. *Gerrard street*, after *Gerrard, Earl of Macclesfield*. *Greek street*, probably because the Greek church in Hog lane, now Crown street, was entered from that quarter. This Greek church afterwards was used by the French Protestants, and is introduced into one of Hogarth's pictures. It is now St. Mary's church. That very Hog lane caused an immense deal of trouble to the good people of St. Anne's. About the ditches of Hog lane the boys of the parish assembled in great numbers, causing annoyance to all. So troublesome were they, that a school was begun,—a school which was the nucleus of St. Anne's parochial schools, in the records of which there is much that may interest us. A clergyman was appointed as the first master. From the earlier records of the school, I claim distinctly for St. Anne's parish the formation of the first ragged school, long before the days of the Earl of Shaftesbury. It is true that a higher character is now imparted to the schools, the instruction given there is of the most useful kind, the object being to

impart such instruction as may tend to the children's spiritual and temporal well-being. I must only take this opportunity of inviting any of the parishioners who may be able to do so, to visit, from time to time, the schools in Rose street: I am convinced that they will receive a favourable impression of the work of education which is being carried out in them.

There are some wealthy men living in this parish, who received their first education in St. Anne's schools.

We do not now number among our subscribers the highest personage in this realm, as in former days. George III. George IV. and William IV. all subscribed annually to St. Ann's schools.

Frith street, which was all garden ground formerly, was built upon by a Mr. Frith, just as *Meard's* court was the speculation of a Mr. Meard, and *Richmond* Buildings of a Mr. Richmond. I cannot trace the derivation of the name *Dean* street, but it is full of literary associations; for many years it was the abode of the *literati* of the kingdom. Alas! how are the mighty fallen! In the house Dr. Rogers now has, the corner of *Queen* street, there was once an hotel kept, in which *Johnson* and *Goldsmith* met before they established, with others, the *Literary Club* in *Gerrard* street.

In *Soho* square, to a much later date, lived Sir *Joseph Banks*. *Dr. Brown* who died a few months since, was his successor in that place, and also in the ranks of the learned world. At the corner of *Bateman's* Buildings lived *George Coleman* the elder. In 1807, the remains of *Sir Cloudlesly Shovel*, the famous admiral who had

fought many a battle in defence of our Island home, were laid in state here. Alderman Beckford, *twice* Lord Mayor of London, lived in Soho square upon his second election to the Mayoralty, he feasted the poor of St. Anne's. The statue in the middle of the square, is in honour of Charles II. some say of the Duke of Monmouth. The figures at the base were emblematical of the Thames, Humber, Severn, &c. Alas ! the whole has fallen to decay. A little care and attention would render it as pleasant as any square in London. In these days of fountains, why should not the square be thrown more open and a fountain erected within it.

In order to shew who lived in Soho in former times, I have, at some little trouble, collected a few returns from old rate books which came into my possession in making searches for the Shrewsbury Peerage Case. In 1693, five years after the consecration of the church, on the north side of Leicester fields, now called Leicester square, where, to a much later period, there was a stately row of goodly elms, under which Sir Joshua Reynolds and others walked and sauntered ; the Earls of Aldsbury, and of Londslow, had their residences, and were rated to the poor at a half yearly rate of four pence in the pound.

In Leicester House (built 1650) in 1661, Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, died. How different to *Heidelberg Castle*, her former residence.

The Marquis of Cærmathen entertained Peter the Great at his house in *Leicester Fields*.

Perhaps I ought here to say a good word for the

overseers, and say that the actual taxes, even the poor rates, in those days, were much heavier than at present.

Leicester House, the only trace of which is that part of Saville House, now occupied by Mr. Warne, sen. was, as we read, the “*pouting place*” of the Princes of Wales ; more than one royal prince having retired there upon quarrelling with his royal parents. George II. when Prince of Wales and again his eldest son resided here. They are mentioned in our parish books over and over again. George III. when Prince of Wales, resided here with his tutor, the *Marquis of Bute*, and heard of his accession to the throne when here. May it be that the present Prince of Wales may never require a pouting house : never cause one moment’s care or anxiety to that noble-hearted lady who rules this realm of England, whom may God long preserve over us.

In Newport street lived the Countess of Anglesey, Lady Hambleton. Newport market was called *Cock lane*. In *Gerrard* street we find a Mr. Dryden, the poet, rated on £40, Countess of Suffolk rated on £120, Earl of Macclesfield on £120, Sir Philip Meadows on £55. Savage the poet was born here. Time would fail to run through the names of the rich people of noble rank who once lived in this parish. We cannot even speak of those who are famous as statesmen, warriors, divines, and literary characters ; men whose pictures have ornamented our museums and galleries, whose sculptures hand down, in imperishable marble, the lineaments of some of the mighty men

of our land. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hogarth, Sir James Thornhill, all lived in Soho. There are houses in Dean street bearing on their walls the traces of their master hand, traces fast fading and yielding to the rapid increase of a commercial spirit.

Soho has given birth to political agitators, for it is not every parish that can boast of a *Horne Tooke*, who with all his political failings had a fund of rich and genial humour. He was the son of a poult erer of *Newport Market*, and used to say that his father was a *Turkey* merchant.

As I think of Soho in olden time, I think of it as the place where have dwelt many earnest, good men: I think of it as the scene of many of *Doctor Johnson's* walks and rambles,—that great and good man whose every sentence was as gold. Whose works are standards in English literature, whose colossal *Dictionary* is still unrivalled in its immense learning and information.

But while we remember those worthies who have gone before us, let us not who remain despise our fellow parishioners of this generation; to the present day Soho is known throughout the wide world, why when I was at the Cape of Good Hope and required a bottle of pickles, I was presented with the autograph of *Crosse* and *Blackwell*; the very paint boxes and drawing materials for the children of my acquaintance were from *Newman, the colourman!*

Here, likewise, we manufacture *delicate works of art*, musical instruments are sent from Soho square in abundance; the pianos gracing our drawing rooms

are many of them from Kirkman's or D'Almaine's of Soho square. No longer the locality of aristocracy, Soho has a population of *sturdy workmen*, there are kind hearts and friendly hands, though the hand may be rougher and the tones louder. I can speak from my own experience, that for upwards of two years I have ever found a welcome to every house, a home in every heart. Though Soho is not now what it was in the "Olden Time," let us bear in mind the poet's promise—

" That old friends, old scenes, will lovelier be,
 As more of heaven in each we see,
 Some soft'ning gleam of love and prayer,
 Shall dawn on every cross and care."

S T. A N N E ' S C H U R C H.

The bodies of all interred in the nave and chancel of the church have been removed, and entombed in the vaults, a proceeding necessary for the health of the congregation, and which was carried out with great judgment by those entrusted with a very delicate duty.

The church has been recently repaired and painted. The following is the inscription painted over the clock in front of the organ gallery:—

" This church repaired, and part rebuilt, 1830—1831." By order of Her Majesty in Council, April, 1859, all bodies interred within this church were removed and entombed in the vaults adjacent.

" REV. NUGENT WADE, *Rector.*

" JOSEPH SMITH, }
 " JOHN B. OSBORNE, } *Churchwardens.*"

"The words of it are now nearly illegible."

Since the Lecture was delivered some kindly hand has repaired the tombstone of Hazlitt. The following is the inscription:—

"Here rests

WILLIAM HAZLITT,

Born April 10th, 1778, died 18th Sept. 1830.

He lived to see his deepest wishes gratified,
As he has expressed them in his Essay on

The Fear of Death,

viz.

To see the downfall of the Bourbons,
And some prospect of good for Mankind,
CHARLES X.

Was driven from France, 29th July, 1830.
To leave some sterling work to the world,
He lived to complete his Life of Napoleon.

His desire

That some friendly hand should consign
Him to the grave, was accomplished to a
Limited but profound extent, on

These conditions he was ready to depart
And to have inscribed on his tomb, grateful and contented.
He was

The first (unanswered) Metaphysician of the age,
A despiser of the merely rich and great,
A lover of the people poor or oppressed,
A hater of the pride and power of the few,
As opposed to the happiness of the many.

A man of true moral courage,
Who sacrificed profit and present fame
To Principle

And a yearning for the good of human nature,
He was a burning wound to our aristocracy,
That could not answer him before men, and
Who may confront him before their Maker.

He lived and died the unvanquished champion
Of

Truth, Liberty, and Humanity,
'Dubitantes opera legit.'

This Stone

Was raised by one whose heart is
With him in his grave."

APPENDIX.

In this Lecture I have brought down some of the incidents connected with our parochial history, to the time of Dr. Mac Leod's incumbency; he died in 1845, and was succeeded by the Rev. Nugent Wade, M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, January 30th, 1846. The character of the parish is year by year changing; most of the tradesmen reside out of town and only come in for business; in fact, St. Anne's, were it not for the foreigners and lodgers in the place, would present the appearance on Sundays of a *city parish*. The total population is 17,860, there are 1414 houses in the parish. It is a curious fact that the Death Rate is lower than in any other part of London, proving Soho to be the healthiest town residence in the world.

The following is a list of the Parochial Officers:—

Rev. Nugent Wade, M.A. *Rector*, Rectory House, Dean Street.

Rev. Charles Bull, 45, Frith Street.

The Clergy are in attendance at the Church every day, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Churchwardens.

Mr. Joseph Smith, 14, Greek Street.

Mr. John Benjamin Osborne, 9, Nassau Street, and 5, Princes Street.

Overseers.

Mr. Henry Radclyffe, 58, Frith Street.

Mr. Richard Chaffer, 46, Lisle Street.

Mr. Edward Mummery, 423, Oxford Street.

Mr. James Waghorn, 34, Soho Square.

The Churchwardens and Overseers meet on the second and fourth Thursday in every month, at the Vestry Room, Dean Street, at Six o'clock in the Evening, to transact Parochial Business.

Vestrymen.

Rev. Nugent Wade, M.A. *Rector*, Rectory House, Dean Street. }

Mr. Joseph Smith, 14, Greek Street }

Mr. John Benjamin Osborne, 9, Nassau St. } and 5, Princes Street. }

Ex-Officio.

Mr. Henry Colyer Purvis, 20, Greek Street.
 Mr. John Wellby, 57, King Street.
 Mr. John Tyrrell, 2, Greek Street.
 Mr. Arthur Cribb, 38, Soho Square, and 20, Carlisle Street.
 Mr. John Tyars, 7, Charles Street.
 Mr. George Bonham, 12, Leicester Street.
 Mr. G. W. Goulborn, 43, Greek Street.
 Mr. Henry Pascoe, 23, Compton Street.

Mr. Richard James Jefferys, 428, Oxford Street.
 Mr. James Hetley, 35, Soho Square.
 Mr. Charles Wakeling, 36, Gerrard Street.
 Mr. William Huntley Bailey, 418, Oxford Street.
 Mr. Thomas Wood, 19, Greek Street.
 Mr. Edmund Warne, the younger, 31, Soho Square.
 Mr. Henry Radclyffe, 58, Frith Street.
 Mr. Joseph Flavell Hedgecock, 14, Little Compton Street.

Mr. William Addis, 6, Leicester Street.
 Mr. Samuel Bonsor, 433, Oxford Street.
 Mr. Richard Chaffer, 46, Lisle Street.
 Mr. William Fitchew, 339, Oxford Street.
 Mr. Richard Haylett, 38, Old Compton Street.
 Mr. Wingfield Willis, 3, Charles Street.
 Mr. Charles James Jefferys, 21A, Soho Square.
 Mr. James Waghorn, 34, Soho Square.

Auditors.
 Mr. Jonathan Turner, 33, Gerrard Street.
 Mr. William Samuel Miller, 25, Gerrard Street.
 Mr. Joseph Medworth, 6 and 7, Old Compton Street.
 Mr. Cornelius Serjeant, 29, Grafton Street.
 Mr. Egbert Lambley, 10, Charles Street.

Vestry Clerk.
 Mr. George Allen, 17, Carlisle Street, Soho Square.

Messenger.
 Robert Francis Horne, 10, Macclesfield Street.

Guardians of the Poor.
 Mr. William Fitchew, 339, Oxford Street.
 Mr. Charles Nosotti, 398, Oxford Street.
 Mr. Charles J. Jefferys, 21A, Soho Square.
 Mr. Wingfield Willis, 3, Charles Street.
 Mr. John Benjamin Osborne, 9, Nassau Street, and 5, Princes Street..
 Mr. Henry Pascoe, 23, Old Compton Street.
 Mr. Richard Haylett, 38, Old Compton Street.
 Mr. Joseph Smith, 14, Greek Street.
 Mr. John Tyrrell, 2, Greek Street.

To go out of office in
the year 1860,

To go out of office in
the year 1861.

To go out of office in
the year 1862,

Relieving Officer.

Mr. Lockhart, Strand Union Office, 6, Bow Street.

Registrar of Births and Deaths.

H. D. Jones, Esq. 23, Soho Square.

Medical Officer. Out-Door Poor.

Henry Jones, Jun. Esq. 23, Soho Square.

Medical Officer. In-Door Poor.

Joseph Rogers, Esq. M.D. 33, Dean Street.

Vaccinators.

H. D. Jones, Esq. 23, Soho Square.

Joseph Rogers, Esq. M.D. 33, Dean Street.

Midwife.

Mrs. Jones, 16, Leicester Street.

Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Mr. James Kilner, Strand Union Office, 6, Bow Street.

Burial-board.

Mr. Joseph George, 81, Dean Street. (Chairman.)

Mr. Samuel Bonsor, 433, Oxford Street.

Mr. Edmund Warne, the younger, 31, Soho Square.

Mr. William G. Goulborn, 43, Greek street.

Mr. Richard Haylett, 38, Old Compton street.

Mr. Richard James Jefferys, 428, Oxford Street.

Mr. Joseph Smith, 14, Greek Street.

Mr. John Benjamin Osborne, 9, Nassau Street, and 5, Princes Street.

Mr. Wingfield Willis, 3, Charles Street.

Clerk to the Burial-board.

Mr. George Allen, 17, Carlisle Street, Soho Square.

To whom applications respecting Burials may be made between the hours of 10 and 5. All necessary information may also be obtained at the Vestry-Room, in Dean Street, daily, between the hours of 10 and 12.

Messenger to the Burial-board.

Robert Francis Horne, 10, Macclesfield Street.

To whom information of any death requiring a Coroner's inquest should be given.

Members of the District-board of Works.

Mr. William Huntley Bailey, 418, Oxford Street.
 Mr. George Bonham, 12, Leicester Street.
 Mr. Richard Chaffer, 46, Lisle Street.
 Mr. William Fitchew, 339, Oxford Street.
 Mr. James Hetley, 35, Soho Square.
 Mr. Charles Wakeling, 36, Gerrard Street.

Mr. Samuel Bonsor, 433, Oxford Street.
 Mr. Charles James Jefferys, 21A, Soho Square.
 Mr. Richard James Jefferys, 428, Oxford Street.
 Mr. John Benjamin Osborne, 5, Princes St. and 9, Nassau St.
 Mr. John Tyars, 7, Charles Street.
 Mr. Wingfield Willis, 3, Charles Street.

Mr. William Addis, 6, Leicester Street.
 Mr. Henry Colyer Purvis, 20, Greek Street.
 Mr. Edmund Warne, the younger, 31, Soho Square.
 Mr. Joseph Smith, 14, Greek Street.
 Mr. John Tyrrell, 2, Greek Street.
 Mr. James Waghorn, 34, Soho Square.

To go out of office in the year 1862.
 To go out of office in the year 1861.
 To go out of office in the year 1860.

REPRESENTATIVE AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. John Samuel Phillips, Bishop's Court, Chancery Lane.

CLERK TO THE BOARD.

Mr. James H. F. Lewis, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Dr. Conway Evans, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.

SURVEYOR AND CHIEF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

Mr. George F. Fry, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.

The Office of the District Board of Works is at Tavistock Street, Covent Garden; where applications respecting the removal of Dust, Watering the Streets, and Nuisances are to be made.

DISTRICT SURVEYOR.

H. E. Kendall, Esq. 17, Suffolk Street, Haymarket.

COLLECTORS.

Mr. E. Warne, 41, Lisle Street,—of Land, Assessed, and Income and Property Tax.

At home every Morning until 10, and on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evening from 6 to 8.

Mr. Thomas Hull Pettitt, 23, Frith Street,—of Poor Rate, General Rate, Sewer Rate, and Main Drainage Rate.

Who attends every Afternoon to receive Rates, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

IN CASE OF FIRE,

Apply to HENRY SPINDELOW, at the Parish Engine House in Dean Street, or
at the London Fire Establishment, George Yard, Crown Street.

The Parish Fire Ladders may be had on application at the Engine House.

THE FIRE ESCAPE

Is stationed at night at the corner of Dean Street and Oxford Street.

TURNCOCKS.

James Bonus, 3, Church Street, Soho.

S. Newman, 5, Phoenix Street.

POLICE.—The nearest Police Station is in Vine Street, Piccadilly.

THE WORKING MEN'S
READING ROOM AND PEOPLE'S LIBRARY

Have been in full operation for some months now. There are Lectures and Readings on various subjects, on alternate Mondays, and it is a pleasant sight, to see working men assembled to read the newspapers, play at chess, and join in rational amusements and studies, mixing with the other parishioners and gentry, who are glad to show a genial feeling of sympathy with their fellow men.

The Rev. W. R. Cosens, Secretary to Additional Curates' Society, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, of Lincoln's Inn, the Rev. James Wright, M.A., and Mr. James Leonard, F.R.C.S., have from time to time lectured to those assembled in those Rooms. The Library, formed some years ago, was much improved by the kindness and generosity of Mr. W. H. J. Carter, of the Carlton Library, 12, Regent street, Pallmall, who contributed many useful volumes to swell the shelves, and most of the shelves, as well as giving his gratuitous services as Librarian to an institution which it is hoped may be of benefit to thousands of the future parishioners of St. Anne's, Soho, Westminster.

The following is a list of the Services at the church, of all the Charitable Institutions connected with the Parish :—

S T. A N N E ' S C H U R C H,
Westminster,
DEAN STREET, SOHO.

The Rector of the Parish is anxious to place before his parishioners a short statement of the different Services held in the Church, as well as of the various Parochial Institutions and Charities.

SERVICES :—

SUNDAYS, at 11, 3, 7, with a Sermon at each Service.

WEEK-DAYS :—

MORNINGS—Every Day, at 8 ; also,

Wednesdays, Fridays, and Holidays, at 11.

EVENINGS—Wednesdays, at 8, with Sermon.

Fridays, at 8½, with Sermon.

HOLY COMMUNION, every Sunday, at 11; also on the last Sunday in the month, at 8 a.m.

BAPTISMS AND CHURCHINGS, Sunday afternoons, at 3.

Wednesday evenings, at 8.

Other days, if required, at 11 a.m.

No Fee for Baptism, and no Charge to the Poor for Registration.

The Clergy are in attendance at the Vestry daily, from 11 to 12 o'clock, when Banns and Notices of Marriage, and applications for Certificates, &c. are received; and information given on any matters required.

The Clergy are anxious to be kept informed of cases of Illness, and desire to be allowed to call upon Invalids at the earliest stages of their Sickness. They will be glad to make the acquaintance of any of the parishioners who may desire their Pastoral Visits.

INSTITUTIONS.

PAROCHIAL DAY SCHOOLS:—For Boys, Girls, and Infants, situated in Rose street, are mainly supported by voluntary contributions, which may be paid to the Rector, or to the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. Charles Bull, at the Vestry. Twopence weekly is paid for each child; which charge is reduced to One Penny in cases of poverty.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, at half-past 9, a.m. and half-past 2 p.m. For the children of the Parochial Schools, in the Boys' and Girls' School Rooms, Rose street; for young men, and boys not in the Parochial Schools, in the Infants' School Room, Rose street; for Girls, in the Vestry Room, in Dean street, at the same hours. Sunday School Library, at the Vestry Room.

EVENING SCHOOL, for Young Men, in the Infants' School Room, Rose street, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at 8½. For Young Women, Monday and Friday evenings, from 7 till 9.

PROVIDENT FUND, at the Vestry Room, Dean Street, on Tuesdays, from 12 till 1 p.m. Payments from One Penny to Two Shillings weekly may be received.

DISTRICT Visiting Society.—Committee and Visitors meet on the last Wednesday in each month, at the Rectory, at 7 o'clock. Subscriptions received by the Rector, or the Secretaries, the Rev. C. Bull, and Mr. C. Nichols.

WORKING MEN'S READING ROOM AND PEOPLE'S LIBRARY, Vestry Room, Dean street, open each evening from 8 till 10. Admission Twopence,

per week. Books also given out on Tuesday mornings from 12 till 1, at One Halfpenny a week.

FOREIGN MISSIONS in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Secretary, Rev. C. Bull. Meetings, second Wednesday in March, June, September, and December. Collecting Boxes will be furnished by the Secretary, to whom also Subscriptions may be paid.

REV. NUGENT WADE, Rectory, Dean Street.
REV. C. BULL, 45, Frith Street.

S T. A N N E ' S P A R O C H I A L S C H O O L S
FOR BOYS, GIRLS, AND INFANTS.

Instituted 1699.

With regard to the schools, it may be as well to remark that at no time was more attention paid to the education of the children than at present, a fact which will call forth increased interest in the good work.

There are now nearly 400 Children on the books of the school.—Of whom 25 boys and 25 girls are clothed. The schools have been favourably reported to Her Majesty in Council by the Inspector. The expenses annually can never be safely estimated at less than £400; to meet which £100 a year should be secured in Annual Subscriptions. The list of Subscribers printed at the beginning of the year, for 1858, shows contributions to the amount of £70 2s. It is hoped that the continued improving state of the schools will prompt the parishioners to respond to the call now made upon them.



